

**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV)
Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Prepared for:

**American Chemistry Council
Brominated Biocides Panel
DMH Task Group**

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**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
Identity	13
Data Availability	13
Table 1: Matrix of Available and Adequate Studies to Fulfill HPV SIDS Endpoints for DMH	14
Physical/Chemical Properties	14
Environmental Fate and Ecotoxicity	15
Human Health-Related Data	15
Conclusions	16
 <u>Appendix A - Modeling Information for DMH</u> 	
Use of Structure Activity Relationships for DMH	1A
Common Features of the Models	1A
Estimation of Physical/Chemical Properties	1A
Estimation of Environmental Fate Properties	1A
Estimation of Environmental Distribution	2A
Estimation of Acute Aquatic Toxicity	2A
Modeling Information Specific to DMH	2A

**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
Table A1: Physical/Chemical Properties Model Data for DMH	3A
Table A2: Environmental Fate and Ecotoxicity Model Data for DMH.....	3A
References.....	4A

Appendix B - Robust Summaries for DMH

2.1 MELTING POINT

1. Hawley, G. G. 1981. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 10th ed.
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Ashland, OH, US. 8B

**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
6. Meylan W. and P.H. Howard. 1999. User's Guide for KOWWIN, version 1.6; Syracuse Research Corporation, North Syracuse, NY.	9B
 2.6 WATER SOLUBILITY	
7. Hawley, G. G. 1981. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 10 th ed. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc. New York. page 369.....	11B
8. Meylan W. and P.H. Howard. 1999. User's Guide for WSKOWWIN, version 1.4; Syracuse Research Corporation, North Syracuse, NY.....	12B
 3.1.1 PHOTODEGRADATION	
9. Schmidt, J. M. and W. A. Stansbrey. 1992. Determination of the aqueous photolysis rate of dimethylhydantoin. Project number 39509. ABC Laboratories, Inc., Columbia, MO, US.....	14B
10. Carpenter, M. 1987. Determination of photodegradation of 5,5-dimethylhydantoin in pH 7 buffer solution. Project number 35178. Analytical Bio-Chemistry Laboratories, Inc., Columbia, MO, US	16B
11. Meylan W. and P. H. Howard. 1999. User's Guide for AOPWIN, Version 1.9; Syracuse Research Corporation, North Syracuse, NY.....	18B
 3.1.2 STABILITY IN WATER	
12. Schmidt, J. M. and W. A. Stansbrey. 1992. Hydrolysis of dimethylhydantoin as a function of pH at 25 °C. Project number 39508. ABC Laboratories, Inc., Columbia, MO, US	20B
13. Daly, D. 1987. Hydrolysis as a function of pH at 25 °C with ¹⁴ C-5,5-dimethylhydantoin. Project number 35181. Analytical Bio-Chemistry Laboratories, Inc., Columbia, MO, US.....	22B

**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
3.3.2 TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPARTMENTS (FUGACITY MODEL)	
14. Mackay, D., A. DiGuardo, S. Paterson and C. E. Cowan. 1996. Evaluating the Environmental Fate of a Variety of Types of Chemicals Using the EQC Model. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 15(9): 1627-1637	24B
3.5 BIODEGRADATION	
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16. Raltech Scientific Services. 1980. Degradation of dimethylhydantoin by activated sludge. Raltech Scientific Services, Ralston Purina Company, Madison, WI, US	28B
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4.1 ACUTE/PROLONGED TOXICITY TO FISH	
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19. Murphy, D. and G. J. Smith. 1992. A 96-hour static acute toxicity test with the fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>). Project number 298A-103. Wildlife International Ltd., Easton, MD, US	34B

**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
20. Murphy, D and G. J. Smith. 1992. A 96-hour static acute toxicity test with the sheepshead minnow (<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>). Project number 298A-104. Wildlife International Ltd., Easton, MD, US.....	36B
21. Murphy, D and G. J. Smith. 1992. A 96-hour static acute toxicity test with the bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>). Project number 298A-105. Wildlife International Ltd., Easton, MD, US.....	38B
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23. Horne, J. D., R. D. Groover, M. Afzal, B. D. Lorenz, R. L. Shema and B. R. Oblad. 1980. 96-hour static bioassays using two Great Lakes Chemical Corporation compounds with three marine and three freshwater species. NUS Corporation, Northern Environmental Services Division, Pittsburgh, PA and Southern Environmental Services Division, Clear Lake, TX, US.....	42B
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**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
27. Horne, J. D., R. D. Groover, M. Afzal, B. D. Lorenz, R. L. Shema and B. R. Oblad. 1980. 96-hour static bioassays using two Great Lakes Chemical Corporation compounds with three marine and three freshwater species. NUS Corporation, Northern Environmental Services Division, Pittsburgh, PA and Southern Environmental Services Division, Clear Lake, TX, US	49B
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29. Murphy, D and G. J. Smith. 1992. A 96-hour static acute toxicity test with the saltwater mysid (<i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>). Project number 298A-106. Wildlife International Ltd., Easton, MD, US	53B
 4.5.1 CHRONIC TOXICITY TO FISH	
30. Holmes, C. M and J. P. Swigert. 1993. An early life-stage toxicity test with 5,5-dimethylhydantoin in the Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>). Project number 289A-111. Wildlife International Ltd., Easton, MD, US	55B
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 5.1.1 ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY	
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**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
5.1.2 ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY	
33. Thackars, J. W. and W. E. Rinehard. 1978. An acute inhalation toxicity study of dantoin DMH in the rat. Project number 77-1978. Bio/dynamics Inc., East Millstone, New Jersey, US.....	63B
5.1.3 ACUTE DERMAL TOXICITY	
34. Auletta, C. S. 1979. Acute dermal toxicity study in rabbits. Project number 4737-77. Bio/dynamics Inc., East Millstone, New Jersey, US	65B
35. Mayhew, D. A. 1980. Acute percutaneous toxicity study in rabbits. Project number WIL-79298. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Cincinnati, OH, US.	67B
5.4 REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY	
36. Naas, D. J. 1991. 28-day dietary study in mice with DMH. Study number WIL-12164. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, OH, US	69B
37. Mayhew, D. A. 1982. Four week range-finding oral gavage study in rats with dimethylhydantoin (DMH). Project number WIL-81164. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Cincinnati, OH, US.....	71B
38. Naas, D. J. 1991. 28-day oral (capsule) study in beagle dogs with DMH. Study number WIL-12234. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, OH, US	73B
39. Mayhew, D. A. 1982. 90-day oral gavage study in rats dosed with dimethylhydantoin (DMH). Project number WIL-81165. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Cincinnati, OH, US.....	76B

**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
40. Laveglia, J. 1985. 90-day study in rats with 5,5-dimethylhydantoin. Project number WIL-12034. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, OH, US	79B
41. Naas, D. J. 1991. 90-day dietary study in mice with DMH. Project number WIL-12186. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, OH, US	81B
42. Naas, D. J. 1992. 13-week oral (capsule) study in dogs with DMH. Study number WIL-12244. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, OH, US	84B
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Goldenthal, E. I. 1996. Evaluation of dimethylhydantoin in a two-week palatability study in dogs. Project number 647-001. International Research and Development Corporation, Mattawan, MI, US.....	91B

**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
46. Hermansky, S. J. and K. A. Loughran. 1994. Chronic dietary oncogenicity study with 5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DMH) in CD-1 [®] mice. Project number 91N0112. Bushy Run Research Center, Union Carbide Corporation, Export, PA.	
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5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH) High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
5.5 GENETIC TOXICITY <i>IN VITRO</i>	
52. Farrow, M. G. 1982. Mouse lymphoma forward mutation assay. Report number 224-102. Hazleton Laboratories America, Inc., Vienna, VA, US	109B
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57. Kirby, P. E. 1982. L5178Y TK+/- mouse lymphoma mutagenesis assay. Study number T1803.701001. Microbiological Associates, Bethesda, MD, US	119B
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**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

Table of Contents

	Page
5.6 GENETIC TOXICITY <i>IN VIVO</i>	
61. Farrow, M. G. 1982. <i>In vivo</i> bone marrow cytogenetic assay in rats 5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DMH). Project number 224-103. Hazleton Laboratories America, Inc., Vienna, VA, US	127B
5.8 TOXICITY TO REPRODUCTION	
62. Neeper-Bradley, T. L. and M. F. Kubena. 1994. Two-generation reproduction study in CD [®] rats with 5,5-dimethylhydantoin administered in the diet. Project number 91N0094. Bushy Run Research Center, Union Carbide Corporation, Export, PA, US	129B
63. Nemec, M. D. 1992. Two-generation reproduction study of dimethylhydantoin administered orally in rats. Study number WIL-12153. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, OH, US	133B
5.9 DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY/TERATOGENICITY	
64. Hoar, R. M. 1986. Developmental toxicity study in rats on ethyl-methyl-hydantoin and dimethyl-hydantoin limit test - TSCA guidelines. Study number T86M006G. Findley Research, Inc., Fall River, MA, US	136B
65. Hoar, R. M. 1986. Developmental toxicity study in rabbits on ethyl-methyl-hydantoin and dimethyl-hydantoin limit test - TSCA guidelines. Study number T86M007G. Findley Research, Inc., Fall River, MA, US	138B
66. Driscoll, C. D. and T. L. Neeper-Bradley. 1992. Developmental toxicity evaluation of 5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DMH) administered by gavage to CD [®] rats. Project number 91N0048. Bushy Run Research Center, Union Carbide Chemicals and Plastics Company Inc., Export, PA, US	140B

**5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH)
High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge**

Test Plan

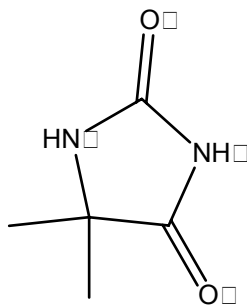
Table of Contents

	Page
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Rodwell, D. E. 1982. A range-finding teratology study in rats with 5,5-dimethylhydantoin. Study number WIL-12001. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, OH, US	146B
5.10 ADDITIONAL REMARKS	
69. Resnis, P. and E. M. Craine. 1983. The absorption and elimination of dimethylhydantoin- ¹⁴ C by rats. Project number WIL-12003. WIL Research Laboratories, Inc., Ashland, OH, US	149B

5,5-Dimethylhydantoin High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge

Identity

5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (DMH) is a chemical with the structure:



5,5-Dimethylhydantoin (CAS RN 77-71-4)

Chemical Formula: $C_5H_8N_2O_2$

Molecular Weight: 128.15

Color/Form: White, crystalline solid

Data Availability

5,5-Dimethylhydantoin is a precursor molecule used in the production of FIFRA registered halohydantoin biocides. A substantial database of environmental and toxicology data has been developed for DMH. These data have been accepted to support the FIFRA registration of a number of halohydantoin active ingredients and biocidal products.

The data adequacy for the HPV/SIDS endpoints for DMH is outlined in the following Table 1. Modeling information and results are included in Appendix A and robust summaries for adequate studies are included in Appendix B.

Table 1: Matrix of Available and Adequate Studies to Fulfill HPV/SIDS Endpoints for DMH

Study Category	IUCLID Sections; HPV/SIDS Endpoints	Adequate Study Available
Physical/Chemical Properties	2.1 Melting Point	√ (M)
	2.2 Boiling Point	M
	2.4 Vapor Pressure	M
	2.5 Partition Coefficient (log P _{ow})	√ (M)
	2.6 Water Solubility	√ (M)
Environmental Fate and Pathways	3.1.1 Photodegradation	√ (M)
	3.1.2 Stability in Water	√
	3.3.2 Transport between Environmental Compartments (Fugacity Model)	M
	3.5 Biodegradation	√
Ecotoxicity	4.1 Acute Toxicity to Fish	√ (M)
	4.2 Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates	√
	4.3 Toxicity to Aquatic Plants (e.g. Algae)	See Text
	4.5.1 Chronic Toxicity to Fish	√
	4.5.2 Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates	√
Health Effects	5.1.1 Acute Oral Toxicity	√
	5.1.2 Acute Inhalation Toxicity	√
	5.1.3 Acute Dermal Toxicity	√
	5.4 Repeated Dose Toxicity	√
	5.5 Genetic Toxicity <i>In Vitro</i>	√
	5.6 Genetic Toxicity <i>In Vivo</i>	√
	5.8 Toxicity to Reproduction	√
	5.9 Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity	√
	5.10 Absorption and Elimination	√

√ Denotes an adequate study is available and a robust summary has been prepared (Appendix B)
M – Model data exist (see Appendix A and Appendix B)

Physical/Chemical Properties

Modeling procedures and data are presented in Appendix A; robust summaries for model data are included in Appendix B. A measured melting point value (178 °C) and a modeled value (150

°C) fulfill the endpoint requirement. No measured boiling point value was available but the endpoint is of minimal value to understanding the fate and effects of DMH, and the modeled value (367 °C) is adequate to define the endpoint. The modeled value for vapor pressure (1.36 E-006 mm Hg) indicates that DMH is not volatile. A standard reference text indicates DMH is “soluble in water” (Appendix B); the modeled value (4516 mg/l) also indicates that DMH is soluble in water. Octanol/water partition coefficient (K_{ow}) was experimentally determined (Appendix B). The model prediction for $\log K_{ow}$ (-0.27) is consistent with the water solubility and in agreement with the measured value $\log K_{ow}$ (0.35). Overall, the measured and model data are adequate to support the physical/chemical properties of DMH for the HPV Chemical Challenge Program, and no additional data development is proposed.

Environmental Fate and Ecotoxicity

Model data for atmospheric degradation (photodegradation) and Level III fugacity (transport and distribution) were available for DMH (Appendix A; robust summaries are included in Appendix B). Aqueous photodegradation, hydrolytic stability, and biodegradation have also been evaluated experimentally (Appendix B). DMH is photolytically stable in aqueous solution and hydrolytically stable. DMH is inherently degradable with adequate acclimation time and slowly degraded without acclimation in the biodegradation studies.

Acute and chronic toxicity of DMH to fish and aquatic invertebrates have been extensively studied (Appendix B). DMH is slightly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates with LC_{50} and EC_{50} values ranging from approximately 920 to 14,000 mg/l. The ECOSAR model data for fish toxicity (Appendix A and B) indicate a 96-hour LC_{50} value of 1252 mg/l, which is consistent with the measured values. In addition, chronic toxicity to fish and daphnia has been studied (Appendix B). No studies or model data on the toxicity to aquatic plants are available. The lack of specific data for toxicity to aquatic plants is considered inconsequential to meeting the HPV Chemicals Challenge Program goals since DMH is adequately studied for other species, is relatively harmless to aquatic species, and is primarily used as a manufacturing precursor or found as a degradant of halohydrantoin biocides eliciting limited environmental exposure potential with FIFRA registered use applications. Further, the US EPA has registered a number of DMH derivatives as biocides based on the available data, recognizing the limited need for data on the toxicity to aquatic plants. Therefore, no additional data development is proposed.

Human Health-Related Data

Extensive evaluation of the acute toxicity, repeated dose toxicity (including chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity), reproductive and developmental toxicity, and genetic toxicity has been conducted for DMH (Appendix B). These data indicate low toxicity and lack of mutagenic, clastogenic, reproductive or carcinogenic effects for DMH. A single occurrence (4 fetuses in one litter) of adactyly and brachydactyly and an increase in incidence of 27 presacral vertebrae was observed in one rabbit developmental toxicity study. The increase of 27 presacral vertebrae is a common variation found in rabbit developmental toxicity studies. In addition, no effects in development were noted in a rabbit developmental toxicity study conducted with a structurally-related hydantoin, 5,5-ethylmethylhydantoin (EMH), or in two rat developmental toxicity studies

conducted with DMH. The human health-related data have been accepted by the EPA for registration of DMH derivatives as biocides. No additional data development is proposed.

Conclusions

Adequate data exist for 5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DMH) to meet the HPV Chemical Challenge Program endpoints. DMH has been extensively studied for potential ecotoxicity and mammalian toxicity. Based on this dataset and the primary use of DMH as a manufacturing precursor and degradant for FIFRA registered halohydantoin biocides with limited human and environmental exposure potentials, no additional data development is proposed.

Appendix A - Modeling Information for DMH

Use of Structure Activity Relationships for DMH

Approaches recommended in the EPA document on the use of structure activity relationship (SAR) in the HPV Chemicals Challenge Program were employed in the assessment of DMH (US EPA, 1999b). Several models were employed to support this review and assessment. The models included several based on structure-activity relationships (SAR), as well as Mackay-type fugacity-based modeling. The SAR models for physical properties were used to estimate melting point, boiling point, vapor pressure octanol-water partition coefficient and water solubility. Other SAR models were used to estimate hydroxyl radical mediated atmospheric photo-oxidation and biodegradation potential. SAR models also were used to obtain conservative estimates of acute toxicity to fish (the model did not provide a value for aquatic invertebrates or plants).

Common Features of the Models

All of the models (except the Mackay-type models) require the input of a molecular structure to perform the calculations. The structure must be entered into the model in the form of a Simplified Molecular Input Line Entry System (SMILES) notation or string. SMILES is a chemical notation system used to represent a molecular structure by a linear string of symbols. The SMILES string allows the program to identify the presence or absence of structural features used by the submodels. The models contain files of structures and SMILES strings for approximately 100,000 compounds, accessible via CAS RNs. SMILES strings cannot be developed for mixtures or chemicals without a single, definable structure.

Estimation of Physical/Chemical Properties

The SAR models for estimating physical properties and abiotic degradation were obtained from Syracuse Research Corporation 2000 (Estimation Programs Interface for Windows, Version 3.10 or EPIWIN v.3.10). The models were used to calculate melting point, boiling point, vapor pressure (submodel MPBPVP), octanol-water partition coefficient (K_{ow}) (submodel KOWWIN) and water solubility (submodel WSKOWWIN). The calculation procedures are described in the program guidance and are adapted from standard procedures based on analysis of key structural features (Meylan and Howard, 1999a, b and c).

Estimation of Environmental Fate Properties

Atmospheric photo-oxidation potential was estimated using the submodel AOPWIN (Meylan and Howard, 2000a). The estimation methods employed by AOPWIN are based on the SAR methods developed by Dr. Roger Atkinson and co-workers (Meylan and Howard, 2000a). The SAR methods rely on structural features of the subject chemical. The model calculates a second-order rate constant with units of $\text{cm}^3/\text{molecules}\cdot\text{sec}$. Photodegradation based on atmospheric photo-oxidation is in turn based on the rate of reaction ($\text{cm}^3/\text{molecules}\cdot\text{sec}$) with hydroxyl radicals ($\text{HO}\bullet$), assuming first-order kinetics and an $\text{HO}\bullet$ concentration of

1.5×10^6 molecules/cm³ and 12 hours of daylight. Pseudo first-order half-lives ($t_{1/2}$) were then calculated as follows: $t_{1/2} = 0.693 / [(k_{\text{phot}} \times \text{HO}\bullet) \times (12\text{-hr}/24\text{-hr})]$.

Estimation of Environmental Distribution

The Level 3 Mackay-type fugacity-based models were obtained from the Trent University's Modeling Center. The specific model used was the generic Equilibrium Concentration model (EQC) Level 3, version 1.01. These models are described in Mackay *et al.* (1996a and b). Fugacity-based modeling is based on the "escaping" tendencies of chemicals from one phase to another. For instance, a Henry's Law constant calculated from water solubility and vapor pressure is used to describe the "escape" of a chemical from water to air or vice versa, as equilibrium between the phases is attained. The key physical properties required as input parameters into the model are melting point, vapor pressure, K_{ow} and water solubility. The model also requires estimates of first-order half-lives in the air, water, soil and sediment. An additional key input parameter is loading of the chemical into the environment.

Estimation of Acute Aquatic Toxicity

Models developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were employed to make estimates of acute toxicity to aquatic organisms, specifically to the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), a commonly tested fish; a water-column dwelling invertebrate (*Daphnia magna*); and to a commonly tested green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum*. The models are incorporated in a modeling package called ECOSAR, version 0.99g (US EPA, 2000). ECOSAR may be obtained from the EPA website for the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Risk Assessment Division. The models calculate inherent toxicity based on structural features and physical properties, mainly the K_{ow} (Meylan and Howard, 1998).

Modeling Information Specific to DMH

The models described above were used for DMH. Estimations of physical/chemical properties (Table A1), environmental fate and distribution, and ecotoxicity (Table A2) were made. The measured physical chemical properties values for melting point (178°C) and octanol-water partition coefficient, $\log K_{ow}$ (0.35), were used in the model. Release of DMH to the environment was considered to be 100% to water. The following values were generated from the models:

Table A1: Physical/Chemical Properties Model Data for DMH

Melting Point (°C)	Boiling Point (°C)	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Partition Coefficient (log K_{ow})	Water Solubility (mg/l)
150	366.72	1.36E-06	-0.27	4516

Table A2: Environmental Fate and Ecotoxicity Model Data for DMH*

Photodegradation (cm³/molecule-sec for k_{phot})	Stability in Water	Transport & Distribution		Acute Tox. to Fish LC₅₀ (mg/l)
k_{phot} = 3.06E-12 $t_{1/2}$ = 3.5 days	Model did not estimate	air: < 0.1% water: 99.8% soil: < <0.01% sediment: 0.2%		1252

* ECOSAR did not provide an estimate of daphnid or algae toxicity

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